

NAYS—175

Aderholt Gallegly Pence
 Akin Gerlach Petri
 Alexander Gilchrest Pickering
 Bachmann Gingrey Pitts
 Bachus Gohmert Platts
 Baker Goode Poe
 Barrett (SC) Goodlatte Porter
 Barrow Granger Price (GA)
 Bartlett (MD) Graves Pryce (OH)
 Biggert Hall (TX) Putnam
 Bilirakis Hastings (WA) Radanovich
 Bishop (UT) Hayes Ramstad
 Blunt Heller Regula
 Boehner Hensarling Rehberg
 Bonner Herger Reichert
 Boozman Hobson Renzi
 Boustany Hoekstra Reynolds
 Brady (TX) Hulshof Rogers (AL)
 Broun (GA) Inglis (SC) Rogers (KY)
 Brown (SC) Johnson (IL) Rogers (MI)
 Brown-Waite, Johnson, Sam Rohrabacher
 Ginny Jones (NC)
 Buchanan Jordan Royce
 Burgess Keller Ryan (WI)
 Burton (IN) King (IA) Sali
 Calvert King (NY) Saxton
 Camp (MI) Kingston Schmidt
 Campbell (CA) Kline (MN) Sensenbrenner
 Cannon Knollenberg Sessions
 Cantor Kuhl (NY) Shadegg
 Capito LaHood Shays
 Carter Latham Shimkus
 Castle LaTourette Shuster
 Chabot Lewis (KY) Simpson
 Coble Linder Smith (NE)
 Cole (OK) LoBiondo Smith (TX)
 Conaway Lucas Souder
 Crenshaw Lungren, Daniel
 Cubin E. Stearns
 Davis (KY) Manzullo Sullivan
 Davis, David Marchant Tancred
 Deal (GA) McCarthy (CA) Terry
 Dent McCaul (TX) Thornberry
 Doolittle McCreery Tiahrt
 Drake McHenry Tiberi
 Dreier McHugh Turner
 Duncan McKeon Upton
 Ehlers McMorris Walberg
 Emerson Rodgers Walden (OR)
 English (PA) Mica Walsh (NY)
 Everett Miller (FL) Wamp
 Fallon Miller (MI) Weldon (FL)
 Feeney Miller, Gary Weller
 Ferguson Moran (KS) Westmoreland
 Flake Murphy, Tim Whitfield
 Fortenberry Musgrave Wicker
 Fossella Myrick Wilson (NM)
 Foxx Neugebauer Wilson (SC)
 Franks (AZ) Nunes Wolf
 Frelinghuysen Paul Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—39

Barton (TX) Garrett (NJ) Payne
 Bilbray Giffords Peterson (PA)
 Blackburn Hastert Reyes
 Bono Holt Ros-Lehtinen
 Buyer Hunter Roskam
 Carson Issa Shea-Porter
 Cooper Jindal Smith (NJ)
 Culberson Johnson, E. B. Wasserman
 Davis (CA) Kirk Schultz
 Davis, Tom Lamborn Wilson (OH)
 Diaz-Balart, L. Lewis (CA) Wynn
 Diaz-Balart, M. Mack Young (AK)
 Dingell Mahoney (FL)
 Forbes McCotter

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1301

Mr. BUCHANAN changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 217, noes 179, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 998]

AYES—217

Abercrombie Grijalva Murtha
 Ackerman Gutierrez Nadler
 Allen Hall (NY) Napolitano
 Altmire Hare Neal (MA)
 Andrews Harman Oberstar
 Arcuri Hastings (FL) Obey
 Baca Herseht Sandlin Olver
 Baird Higgins Ortiz
 Baldwin Hill Pallone
 Barrow Hinchey Pascrell
 Bean Hinojosa Pastor
 Becerra Hirono Perlmutter
 Berkley Hodes Peterson (MN)
 Berman Holden Pomeroy
 Berry Holt Price (NC)
 Bishop (GA) Honda Rahall
 Bishop (NY) Hooley Rangel
 Blumenauer Hoyer Richardson
 Boren Inslee Rodriguez
 Boswell Israel Ross
 Boucher Jackson (IL) Rothman
 Boyd (FL) Jackson-Lee Roybal-Allard
 Boyda (KS) (TX) Rumpersberger
 Brady (PA) Jefferson Rush
 Braley (IA) Johnson (GA) Ryan (OH)
 Brown, Corrine Jones (OH) Salazar
 Butterfield Kagen Sanchez, Linda
 Capps Kanjorski T.
 Capuano Kaptur Sanchez, Loretta
 Cardoza Kennedy Sarbanes
 Carnahan Kildee Schakowsky
 Carney Kilpatrick Schiff
 Castor Kind Schwartz
 Chandler Klein (FL) Scott (GA)
 Clarke Kucinich Scott (VA)
 Clay Lampson Serrano
 Cleaver Langevin Sestak
 Clyburn Lantos Sherman
 Cohen Larsen (WA) Shuler
 Conyers Larson (CT) Sires
 Costa Lee Skelton
 Costello Levin Smith (WA)
 Courtney Lewis (GA) Snyder
 Cramer Lipinski Solis
 Crowley Loeb sack Space
 Cuellar Lofgren, Zoe Spratt
 Cummings Lowey Stark
 Davis (AL) Lynch Stupak
 Davis (IL) Maloney (NY) Sutton
 Davis, Lincoln Markey Tanner
 DeFazio Marshall Tauscher
 DeGette Matheson Taylor
 Delahunt Matsui Thompson (CA)
 DeLauro McCarthy (NY) Thompson (MS)
 Dicks McCollum (MN) Tierney
 Doggett McDermott Towns
 Donnelly McGovern Tsongas
 Doyle McIntyre Udall (CO)
 Edwards McNerney Udall (NM)
 Ellison McNulty Van Hollen
 Ellsworth Meek (FL) Velázquez
 Emanuel Meeks (NY) Visclosky
 Engel Melancon Walz (MN)
 Eshoo Michaud Waters
 Etheridge Miller (NC) Watson
 Farr Miller, George Watt
 Fattah Mitchell Waxman
 Filner Mollohan Weiner
 Frank (MA) Moore (KS) Welch (VT)
 Gillibrand Moore (WI) Wexler
 Gonzalez Moran (VA) Woolsey
 Green, Al Murphy (CT) Wu
 Green, Gene Murphy, Patrick Yarmuth

NOES—179

Aderholt Baker
 Akin Barrett (SC)
 Alexander Bartlett (MD)
 Bachmann Biggert
 Bachus Bilirakis

Boozman Hastings (WA)
 Boustany Hayes
 Brady (TX) Heller
 Broun (GA) Hensarling
 Brown (SC) Herger
 Brown-Waite, Hobson
 Ginny Hoekstra
 Buchanan Hulshof
 Burgess Inglis (SC)
 Burton (IN) Johnson (IL)
 Calvert Johnson, Sam
 Camp (MI) Jones (NC)
 Campbell (CA) Jordan
 Cannon Keller
 Cantor King (IA)
 Capito King (NY)
 Carter Kingston
 Castle Kline (MN)
 Chabot Knollenberg
 Coble Kuhl (NY)
 Cole (OK) LaHood
 Conaway Lamborn
 Crenshaw Latham
 Cubin LaTourette
 Davis (KY) Lewis (KY)
 Davis, David Sessions
 Deal (GA) LoBiondo
 Dent Lucas
 Doolittle Lungren, Daniel
 Drake E.
 Dreier Mack
 Duncan Manzullo
 Ehlers Marchant
 Emerson McCarthy (CA)
 English (PA) McCaul (TX)
 Everett McCreery
 Fallon McHenry
 Feeney McHugh
 Ferguson McKeon
 Flake McMorris
 Fortenberry Rodgers
 Fossella Mica
 Foxx Miller (FL)
 Franks (AZ) Miller (MI)
 Frelinghuysen Miller, Gary
 Gallegly Moran (KS)
 Gerlach Murphy, Tim
 Gilchrest Musgrave
 Gingrey Myrick
 Gohmert Neugebauer
 Goode Nunes
 Goodlatte Paul
 Gordon Pearce
 Granger Pence
 Graves Petri
 Hall (TX) Pickering

NOT VOTING—36

Barton (TX) Garrett (NJ) Reyes
 Bilbray Giffords Ros-Lehtinen
 Blackburn Hastert Roskam
 Buyer Hunter Shea-Porter
 Carson Issa Slaughter
 Cooper Jindal Smith (NJ)
 Culberson Johnson, E. B. Wasserman
 Davis (CA) Kirk Schultz
 Davis, Tom Lewis (CA) Wilson (OH)
 Diaz-Balart, L. Mahoney (FL) Wynn
 Diaz-Balart, M. McCotter Young (AK)
 Dingell Payne
 Forbes Peterson (PA)

□ 1311

Mr. SHAYS and Mr. HERGER changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 1483, CELEBRATING AMERICA'S HERITAGE ACT

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of H.R. 1483, to include corrections in spelling, punctuation, section numbering and

cross-referencing, and the insertion of appropriate headings.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION ACT OF 2007

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 764, I call up the bill (H.R. 505) to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States relationship with Native Hawaiians and to provide a process for the recognition by the United States of the Native Hawaiian governing entity, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 764, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 505

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act of 2007".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Constitution vests Congress with the authority to address the conditions of the indigenous, native people of the United States;

(2) Native Hawaiians, the native people of the Hawaiian archipelago that is now part of the United States, are indigenous, native people of the United States;

(3) the United States has a special political and legal relationship to promote the welfare of the native people of the United States, including Native Hawaiians;

(4) under the treaty making power of the United States, Congress exercised its constitutional authority to confirm treaties between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawaii, and from 1826 until 1893, the United States—

(A) recognized the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Hawaii;

(B) accorded full diplomatic recognition to the Kingdom of Hawaii; and

(C) entered into treaties and conventions with the Kingdom of Hawaii to govern commerce and navigation in 1826, 1842, 1849, 1875, and 1887;

(5) pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108, chapter 42), the United States set aside approximately 203,500 acres of land to address the conditions of Native Hawaiians in the Federal territory that later became the State of Hawaii;

(6) by setting aside 203,500 acres of land for Native Hawaiian homesteads and farms, the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act assists the members of the Native Hawaiian community in maintaining distinct native settlements throughout the State of Hawaii;

(7) approximately 6,800 Native Hawaiian families reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands and approximately 18,000 Native Hawaiians who are eligible to reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands are on a waiting list to receive assignments of Hawaiian Home Lands;

(8)(A) in 1959, as part of the compact with the United States admitting Hawaii into the Union, Congress established a public trust (commonly known as the "ceded lands trust"), for 5 purposes, 1 of which is the bet-

terment of the conditions of Native Hawaiians;

(B) the public trust consists of lands, including submerged lands, natural resources, and the revenues derived from the lands; and

(C) the assets of this public trust have never been completely inventoried or segregated;

(9) Native Hawaiians have continuously sought access to the ceded lands in order to establish and maintain native settlements and distinct native communities throughout the State;

(10) the Hawaiian Home Lands and other ceded lands provide an important foundation for the ability of the Native Hawaiian community to maintain the practice of Native Hawaiian culture, language, and traditions, and for the survival and economic self-sufficiency of the Native Hawaiian people;

(11) Native Hawaiians continue to maintain other distinctly native areas in Hawaii;

(12) on November 23, 1993, Public Law 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510) (commonly known as the "Apology Resolution") was enacted into law, extending an apology on behalf of the United States to the native people of Hawaii for the United States' role in the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii;

(13) the Apology Resolution acknowledges that the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii occurred with the active participation of agents and citizens of the United States and further acknowledges that the Native Hawaiian people never directly relinquished to the United States their claims to their inherent sovereignty as a people over their national lands, either through the Kingdom of Hawaii or through a plebiscite or referendum;

(14) the Apology Resolution expresses the commitment of Congress and the President—

(A) to acknowledge the ramifications of the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii;

(B) to support reconciliation efforts between the United States and Native Hawaiians; and

(C) to consult with Native Hawaiians on the reconciliation process as called for in the Apology Resolution;

(15) despite the overthrow of the government of the Kingdom of Hawaii, Native Hawaiians have continued to maintain their separate identity as a single distinct native community through cultural, social, and political institutions, and to give expression to their rights as native people to self-determination, self-governance, and economic self-sufficiency;

(16) Native Hawaiians have also given expression to their rights as native people to self-determination, self-governance, and economic self-sufficiency—

(A) through the provision of governmental services to Native Hawaiians, including the provision of—

(i) health care services;

(ii) educational programs;

(iii) employment and training programs;

(iv) economic development assistance programs;

(v) children's services;

(vi) conservation programs;

(vii) fish and wildlife protection;

(viii) agricultural programs;

(ix) native language immersion programs;

(x) native language immersion schools from kindergarten through high school;

(xi) college and master's degree programs in native language immersion instruction; and

(xii) traditional justice programs, and

(B) by continuing their efforts to enhance Native Hawaiian self-determination and local control;

(17) Native Hawaiians are actively engaged in Native Hawaiian cultural practices, traditional agricultural methods, fishing and subsistence practices, maintenance of cultural

use areas and sacred sites, protection of burial sites, and the exercise of their traditional rights to gather medicinal plants and herbs, and food sources;

(18) the Native Hawaiian people wish to preserve, develop, and transmit to future generations of Native Hawaiians their lands and Native Hawaiian political and cultural identity in accordance with their traditions, beliefs, customs and practices, language, and social and political institutions, to control and manage their own lands, including ceded lands, and to achieve greater self-determination over their own affairs;

(19) this Act provides a process within the framework of Federal law for the Native Hawaiian people to exercise their inherent rights as a distinct, indigenous, native community to reorganize a single Native Hawaiian governing entity for the purpose of giving expression to their rights as native people to self-determination and self-governance;

(20) Congress—

(A) has declared that the United States has a special political and legal relationship for the welfare of the native peoples of the United States, including Native Hawaiians;

(B) has identified Native Hawaiians as a distinct group of indigenous, native people of the United States within the scope of its authority under the Constitution, and has enacted scores of statutes on their behalf; and

(C) has delegated broad authority to the State of Hawaii to administer some of the United States' responsibilities as they relate to the Native Hawaiian people and their lands;

(21) the United States has recognized and reaffirmed the special political and legal relationship with the Native Hawaiian people through the enactment of the Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union", approved March 18, 1959 (Public Law 86-3; 73 Stat. 4), by—

(A) ceding to the State of Hawaii title to the public lands formerly held by the United States, and mandating that those lands be held as a public trust for 5 purposes, 1 of which is for the betterment of the conditions of Native Hawaiians; and

(B) transferring the United States' responsibility for the administration of the Hawaiian Home Lands to the State of Hawaii, but retaining the exclusive right of the United States to consent to any actions affecting the lands included in the trust and any amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108, chapter 42) that are enacted by the legislature of the State of Hawaii affecting the beneficiaries under the Act;

(22) the United States has continually recognized and reaffirmed that—

(A) Native Hawaiians have a cultural, historic, and land-based link to the aboriginal, indigenous, native people who exercised sovereignty over the Hawaiian Islands;

(B) Native Hawaiians have never relinquished their claims to sovereignty or their sovereign lands;

(C) the United States extends services to Native Hawaiians because of their unique status as the indigenous, native people of a once-sovereign nation with whom the United States has a special political and legal relationship; and

(D) the special relationship of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians to the United States arises out of their status as aboriginal, indigenous, native people of the United States; and

(23) the State of Hawaii supports the reaffirmation of the special political and legal relationship between the Native Hawaiian governing entity and the United States as